systems and to suggest measures that would be taken to improve the health and demographic status of the States.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The tenet of the Population Policy regarding voluntary and informed choice while availing of family welfare services, without any incentive/disincentive was emphasized at the meeting.

Providing incentives and disincentives are not very relevant for population stabilization measures. As a matter of fact, on occasions, they can prove to be counter productive. The population stabilization requires a holistic approach to the problem. The Government has recently launched National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), which seeks to provide integrated comprehensive primary healthcare services, especially to the poor and vulnerable sections of the society throughout the country with special focus on 18 States. The objective of the NRHM is to provide accessible and reliable primary health care services so as to achieve the Goals of National Population Policy and National Health Policy.

Displaying extent of pesticides on labels of food items

†*288. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:
SHRIMATI PREMA CARIAPPA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 499 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 4th March, 2005 and state:

(a) the reasons for which Government do not wish to display extent of pesticides on labels of food items by amending the Food Adulteration (Prevention) Rules, 1955 keeping in view the concern for health of the common people;

(b) whether Government are aware that pesticides have been found exceeding the prescribed limit in several food products and cold drinks and they affect the public health adversely; and

(c) if so, by when Government would make arrangements for display of the extent of pesticides on the labels of food items?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAM DOSS): (a) to (c) As per the provisions of the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Prevention of Food Adulteration (PFA) Rules, 1955, the names of ingredients used in the product shall be declared on the label in descending order of their composition by weight or volume as the case may be. Similar provisions have been prescribed by Codex Alimentarious Commission which is an international organization for standardization of food products. All the countries in the world follow the practice of declaration of the ingredients on the label.

Pesticides are not used as an ingredient in preparation of any food products. Pesticide residues comes in food through use of pesticides upon food crops or during storage of food grains. As stated above, there is no practice in any country or any provisions under CODEX to display the extent of pesticides on the label of food items. There is, therefore, no proposal under consideration for displaying limit of pesticides on the label of food items under PFA Rules, 1955.

In order that the contaminants in food products do not exceed the safe limits, the maximum tolerance limits for pesticide residues in food products have been prescribed under prevention of Food Adulteration (PFA) Rules, 1955. Any violation of the limits prescribed is punishable under law.

Studies have been conducted by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare during the years 1988-89, 1993-94 and 2000-01. All these studies reveal that the pesticide residues detected in various foods are within the tolerance limits prescribed under the PFA Rules, 1955, except in some cases where the residues exceeded the prescribed limits.

Review of anti-poaching measures

*289. SHRI K.B. KRISHNA MURTHY:
SHRI HARISH RAWAT:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any comprehensive review of the performance, particularly the anti-poaching measures, in all the Reserves in the country;

(b) if not, the reason therefor and whether Government would conduct such a review;